

## Harding Names Crissinger for Currency Post

**Nomination of Dr. Sawyer,  
President's Physician, as  
Brigadier General in  
Medical Corps Confirmed**

**Calder Speaks for Morgan**

**Wainwright Urged for War  
Department and Lyons  
as Assistant to Mellon**

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 10.—Dr. R. Crissinger, of Marion, Ohio, was nominated today by President Harding to be Comptroller of the Currency to succeed John Skelton Williams. Mr. Crissinger is a banker and lawyer.

Without opposition the Senate confirmed the nomination of Dr. Charles E. Sawyer, of Marion, Ohio, physician of President Harding, as brigadier general in the medical section of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the army.

Dr. Sawyer will be assigned to active duty in Washington, will serve as White House physician and will also make a special investigation into the coordination of the governmental functions relating to social welfare, education and public health.

Paraphrase distribution consumed the greater portion of the President's time today, however, and among his early callers was Senator Calder, of New York, who urged the appointment of Edwin Morgan to his old place as Postmaster of New York. Both Senator Calder and Senator Wadsworth have recommended J. Mayhew Wainwright for Assistant Secretary of War. He served with the 27th Division and is reported to have the backing of the state organization. The New York Senators are also asking for the appointment of James Lyons as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

**Henry Lane Wilson for Italy**

Senator James Watson, of Indiana, called to recommend the appointment of Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, to be Ambassador to Italy. This is considered by President Harding to be the most desirable diplomatic post available. It is known that under Secretary of State Fletcher, had he been nominated, he would have been the President's first choice. The President is expected to send two nominations for the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Senate within the next few days. One of those to be considered is the nomination of Representative Esch, of Wisconsin, who was chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. Mr. Esch was sent to Italy by Secretary of State Fletcher, and he is reported to have the backing of the state organization. The New York Senators are also asking for the appointment of James Lyons as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The identity of the other nominee remains a secret, although it is known that James Watson, of Indiana, is the President's first choice. The President is expected to send two nominations for the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Senate within the next few days. One of those to be considered is the nomination of Representative Esch, of Wisconsin, who was chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. Mr. Esch was sent to Italy by Secretary of State Fletcher, and he is reported to have the backing of the state organization. The New York Senators are also asking for the appointment of James Lyons as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Former Governor William Spry, of Utah, according to reports current in Western circles, will be named as the new Commissioner of the General Land Office. Governor Spry is a close friend of Senator Smoot and was active in the management of the campaign of that Senator for reelection last year. He was Governor of Utah from 1909 to 1913. He is a lawyer.

**Daughterly to "Go Slow"**  
Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General, served notice on patronage seekers that replacing Democrats in many posts in the Department of Justice, he expected to go slow in order that none of the department's efficiency should be lost. He declared that the determination to enforce the law, but expressed the hope that there would be less litigation and fewer "petit" suits.

On the connection with the announcement at the White House of the nomination of Mr. Crissinger as Comptroller of the Currency, the following statement was given out:

**Women Demand Barrier  
Against German Dyes**

Demands for the exclusion of German dyes from this country were sent to members of Congress yesterday, following an address by Joseph H. Choate in the House of Representatives. Choate, before the Senate of New England Women at the Waldorf-Astoria.

On the day we declare peace with Germany our dye industry is doomed," Mr. Choate said. "No tariff will protect it, because to beat the tariff is only a matter of a few dollars and the Germans are desperate. Their dye industry is the most remunerative they have. If they lose the American field they will die. Britain has already closed its doors by an exclusion act, and now have the French.

Mr. Choate described the close connection between the dye industry and explosives. He told how German dye works had been turned overnight into factories for poison gas, and warned his audience that the next war inevitably would be a chemical war.

"Our chemical industry is the best of the world," he said. "To-day if all our guns and tanks and tanks and rifles were destroyed, we also should be able to carry on a chemical war as well as anybody else; but if we lose our dye industry, we lose the power that power. Shall we permit it to be lost for want of an exclusion act?"

The women answered "No." The women, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, chairman, asked for a resolution to be forwarded to New York members of Congress.

**C. C. N. Y. Unveils Banners**

Appropriate exercises were held yesterday afternoon in Great Hall of the College of the City of New York when the banners of the University of Prague and the University of Cracow were unveiled and restored to their former places in Great Hall.

For several years the Great Hall has been adorned with banners bearing the emblems of the famous universities of Europe. Among these banners were those of the University of Prague and the University of Cracow. When this country declared war against the Central Powers these banners of the institutions within the enemy states were removed. After the Versailles Treaty, Prague became a Czechoslovakia institution and Cracow is now in the republic of Poland.

## To Be Ambassador to Great Britain



Colonel George Harriss

**5th Ave. Towers  
Win Ovation for  
Harriss, Designer**

**He Outlines Plan for Viaduct Along Sixth Avenue  
'L' Tracks, Between Bryant and Central Parks**

Dr. John A. Harriss, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, in charge of the traffic division, received an ovation yesterday at a luncheon given in his honor by the Fifth Avenue Association in the Waldorf-Astoria. It marked the first anniversary of the tower signal system for controlling traffic devised by Dr. Harriss and installed by him at his own expense, on Fifth Avenue.

The luncheon was held in the grand ballroom, in the center of which was installed a full-sized tower, similar to those on Fifth Avenue, and fully equipped with signal lights. Police Lieutenant Richard J. Sheridan, of Tenth Squad C, was in the tower and operated the signals throughout the luncheon. About seventy hundred prominent business men, members of the association, were present at the luncheon. When John B. Stanchfield, who acted as host, introduced Dr. Harriss, he said that the tower signal system, which had three lights in the traffic tower were turned on by Lieutenant Sheridan, and the guests rose in an ovation to Dr. Harriss. As the cheering subsided, Dr. Harriss told his guests that the association's board, headed by Dr. Harriss, had a bound set of resolutions.

After outlining the intention and application of the tower signaling system, Dr. Harriss told his guests that he had planned a number of other innovations to relieve traffic in the congested parts of the city. After the luncheon he told newspaper men that among these plans was one for a viaduct along the elevated railroad tracks along Sixth Avenue, between Bryant Park and Central Park.

The commission pointed out that a roadway forty feet wide could be constructed on either side of the 'L' for approximately \$3,000,000 dollars, which would increase the property values by \$20,000,000 and relieve much of the congestion along Fifth Avenue. Entrance to this roadway would be made along ramps built in Bryant and Central parks. He said that his engineers had studied the problem carefully and had given their approval to the plan, but that the buildings along the roadway could have stores built on the second floors, while the stores on the ground floor would be in the same position as they are now. As the inspectors said that the property owners of Sixth Avenue who were first against the plan are all now solidly in favor of it.

In expressing his appreciation of the luncheon, Dr. Harriss drew attention to the fact that the success of the tower system had been brought about by the traffic officers in charge. He called upon the members of the Traffic Division, who sat at the head of the table with his captains and lieutenants, to stand up so the guests could see the men who were in making the system work. As the inspectors and his staff came up with military precision there was another outburst of applause.

**Chicagoan Cleared of  
Stolen Order Charges**

**Magistrate Rules Felonious Intent Not Established in the Case of Julius Schwil**

On the ground that no element of felonious intent had been established, Magistrate Frothingham, in the Tombs court, yesterday discharged Julius Schwil, a Chicago mail manufacturer, who was arrested in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on February 10 for having in his possession a money order made out by the American Express Company and stolen from the offices of the General Electric Company at 120 Broadway.

Schwil, on the witness stand yesterday, said that he purchased several money orders from Caspar Staub, a Chicagoan, whom he had known for ten years, and had no reason to doubt the checks. He said that he had presented the checks at the Sherman and Congress hotels, in Chicago, at the Biltmore and Pennsylvania hotels here, and a number of retail stores on Fifth Avenue.

When arrested he said he became frightened and gave the name of Frank Miller in order to avoid publicity.

**\$3,244 Default Judgment Filed  
Against Former Evelyn Thaw**

A default judgment for \$3,244 was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday against Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Montani, formerly the wife of Harry K. Thaw, by Francis & Co., modistes. Mrs. Montani, who is now suing her husband, William X. Jackson, negro messenger at the Executive Mansion since President Roosevelt's time, deputed to the job.

Laddie Boy, the President's Airedale, now constitutes the "pack," but an English bull pup is to join it as soon as it is old enough to begin its public career. The pup was born March 4 and also will be presented to Mr. Harding.

## Harding Seans Wide Field for Able Diplomats

**Herrick for Post at Paris and  
Henry L. Wilson as En-  
voy to Rome Head Tentative List of Ambassadors**

**League Problem a Factor**

**Cornelius Vanderbilt, David  
J. Hill and Sherrill Among  
New York Men Reviewed**

WASHINGTON, March 10 (By The Associated Press).—As the new Administration settles down to a working basis both President Harding and his chief advisors are giving increasing attention to the country's foreign relations.

For the moment, selection of a new set of diplomatic representatives abroad, relations with Mexico, the Rhine situation, the League of Nations and the Panama-Costa Rica controversy are subjects in the forefront of consideration, although there are no indications that any of them have reached a stage forecasting immediate action.

**Herrick May Go to Paris**  
So far as diplomatic appointments are concerned, it was said authoritatively today that no final selections had been made, but that in several cases the field of availables was narrowing.

The nearest approach to an actual choice understood to be Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, for Ambassador to France, a man from whom he resigned early in the first Wilson Administration. Another who is regarded as very anxious to return to the service is Henry Lane Wilson, of Indiana, former Ambassador to Mexico, who is mentioned most often in connection with the Ambassadorship to Italy.

The question of Mexican relations hinges upon the ability of the new administration of President Obregon to establish a regime that will win American recognition.

Just what the requirements for such recognition should be is occupying the study of officials here, and it is possible that some pointed intimations as to the subject may go forward soon to Mexico City. Much as the White House and the State Department hope for a full restoration of diplomatic relations with the southern republic, there is little evidence of confidence that formal recognition may be possible in the near future.

**President Consults Texan**

President Harding discussed the Mexican problem today with R. B. Creager, of Texas, who has been suggested as Ambassador to Mexico in case of ultimate recognition, and later Mr. Creager had a talk with the President. Mr. Creager, a former Ambassador to Mexico City, to an announcement followed the conference. The President was given that conditions to be required for recognition were under earnest discussion.

In his consideration of diplomatic appointments, particularly to the European capitals, President Harding is seeking men who would be alive to all considerations involved in the League of Nations. Mr. Herrick, for one, not only is familiar with French aspirations through his experiences as Ambassador at Paris during the trying months of the last world war, but he made a trip abroad last summer and talked over the league with some of the leading European statesmen. Similarly, Mr. Wilson has had a wide acquaintance with diplomats through a period of diplomatic service which took him into many parts of the world, and which extended over many years. Although his assignment to Italy is understood to be seriously under consideration, he may be given some other place, and the Rome post awarded to William Miller Collier, of the District of Columbia, a former Ambassador to Spain.

**New York Men Considered**

Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, former Minister to Argentina, Cornelius Vanderbilt and David Jay Hill, of New York, former Ambassador to Germany, and many others have been called to Mr. Harding's attention as available men for any of the big diplomatic posts.

Such as Central America present a field which the President is understood to regard as deserving some of the best diplomatic talent available. His friends expect him to name some of the most able men of the whole service to posts on this continent, but so far the canvass of availables is far from a decisive stage. A few of the present diplomatic representatives, including Ambassador Monte at Rio de Janeiro, may be retained.

Just as he kept his Cabinet slate more or less tentative until almost the last moment Mr. Harding is keeping himself free from definite commitments regarding diplomatic posts in the belief that shifts may be necessary here and there that will necessitate a rearrangement of a large part of his list. It is said that he desires to be more or less familiar with the whole field of available men before he makes any definite tenders, and that he feels there is no cloud on the diplomatic horizon threatening enough to force hasty action.

**Weeks Considering One  
Head for U. S. Air Forces**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Serious consideration of the proposal of combining the air forces of the government under one head is to be given by Secretary of War Weeks and his views on the question are soon to be placed before President Harding, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Weeks is known to have pronounced views on the future of the air force of the American military establishment, but does not desire to go into any discussion of this matter until he has had an opportunity to confer with the President. He indicated today that within a short time he might issue a statement of his opinions on the proposal of a department of the air.

Secretary Weeks is devoting every available minute to study of the army problem in all its phases. He has a standing army of 280,000 men was emphatically made known today when in answer to a question Secretary Weeks replied in the negative. He agrees with Congress that an army of 175,000 men is ample for peace time needs, but he is seeking to ascertain just what elements should compose this standing army.

**Master of Hounds Named for  
Harding's One-Dog "Pack"**

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The post of master of hounds has been created unofficially, at the White House and William X. Jackson, negro messenger at the Executive Mansion since President Roosevelt's time, deputed to the job.

Laddie Boy, the President's Airedale, now constitutes the "pack," but an English bull pup is to join it as soon as it is old enough to begin its public career. The pup was born March 4 and also will be presented to Mr. Harding.

## Inaugural Cost \$1,500; \$48,500 of Fund Saved

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President Harding's inauguration cost just \$1,500 out of the \$50,000 special appropriation made by Congress, according to Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol buildings and grounds. The money went into guard rails and other safety devices, Mr. Woods said today, the inaugural stand where the actual ceremony took place having been built by the telephone company which installed amplifiers.

**Colombian Treaty Goes  
Over to Extra Session**

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 10.—The battle over the Colombian treaty in the Senate deferred until the opening of the extra session. This was decided at the meeting of the Senate today. Then the Colombian convention will be brought up at once and a vote will be taken eight days after the session opens.

A specific date for a vote was not named for the reason that the President had not yet announced the date for the extra session. That was announced to-morrow. It is expected to be April 4 or April 11.

Discussion of the treaty in the Senate did not get into its merits but related to the time of consideration and to fixing a time for a vote.

**Rockefeller Files  
Reply in \$292,678  
Income Tax Action**

**Oil Man Contends Stock in  
Two Pipe Line Companies  
Paid to Him as Dividends  
Was Not Subject to Levy**

John D. Rockefeller, through his counsel, Murray, Prentice & Aldrich, of 37 Wall Street, yesterday filed in the United States District Court an answer to the government's suit for \$292,678.78 alleged to be due on his income tax return for the year ended December 31, 1915, and based on his alleged income tax from his stock holdings in the Prairie Pipe Line Company and the Illinois Pipe Line Company.

The government's complaint, which was filed by Assistant United States Attorney Earl B. Barnes on December 20 last, claims that Mr. Rockefeller failed to include in the return of his profits and income for 1915 any part of \$50,104 shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Pipe Line Company or 67,176 shares of the capital stock of the Prairie Pipe Line Company or the value of those shares.

It is alleged that both batches of stock were delivered to him in 1915 as dividends by the Ohio Oil Company and the Prairie Oil and Gas Company on his stock holdings in those two concerns. The suit is designed to make Mr. Rockefeller pay the difference between the market value of the stock distributed as dividends and their par value. The difference amounts to \$4,877,378.86, and the government's claim is that Mr. Rockefeller failed to include in his return the value of the stock. In his answer Mr. Rockefeller claims that the stockholders of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company and the Ohio Oil Company, and the government's claim is that Mr. Rockefeller failed to include in his return the value of the stock. In his answer Mr. Rockefeller claims that the stockholders of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company and the Ohio Oil Company, and the government's claim is that Mr. Rockefeller failed to include in his return the value of the stock.

In addition, he says the segregation of the two pipe line companies reduced the book value of each share of stock of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company and the Ohio Oil Company, and proportionately reduced the market value of each share of their capital stock. He claims that the United States did not have the right to the shares of stock of the Prairie Pipe Line and the Illinois Pipe Line companies, but that the defendant constituted the receipt of dividend or taxable income in any form, and no tax was due or has become due on the shares in question.

**Attacks on Jews Said To  
Be Based on Fabrication**

In The History of a Lie, by Herman Bernstein, just off the press, an attempt is made through documentary evidence to show that the Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion are a fabrication. The Protocols, which were first published in Russia by Semenu Nilius in 1905, have been made the basis of the charge that the Jews conspired with the Free Masons to overthrow Christian civilization and secure world domination.

The attacks against Jews which have appeared weekly since May 22, 1920, in The Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's organ, are partly based on these Protocols.

"The documents produced in The History of a Lie," says Mr. Bernstein, "go to show that the essence of the Protocols is a German story. The Jewish Council of Representatives and the Twelve Tribes of Israel is the title of the German story, and it was published by Hermann Goedsche, a German poet, official, who was expelled from the service for forgery, writing under the pseudonym of Sir John Retcliffe. This story, which is a chapter from a novel called Biarritz, was published in Russian in 1902."

"A number of years later the same author consolidated into a continuous speech the dialogue contained in the story and published it as an authentic address of an imaginary rabbi to a secret convocation of Jews. It is this speech which is the skeleton of the Protocols, which were fabricated by elaborating the various topics, and this speech at the same time is quoted in most editions of the Protocols as evidence of the authenticity of the latter."

**Baker Refused D. S. Medal  
Decoration Was Recommended  
by Board of Officers**

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 10.—Newton D. Baker during his administration as Secretary of War declined to accept a Distinguished Service Medal, for which he was recommended by the board of officers who passed on the merits of persons connected with the army for this recognition. It was disclosed today that Mr. Baker refused the medal.

The only decoration of a military character that Mr. Baker received from the American government was a Victory Medal, the first one of which was presented to former President Wilson. The second one struck off was given to the War Secretary, Mr. Baker was, however, honored by some of the Allied countries for his administration of the American War Department.

## Harding Plans Visit to Alaska This Summer

**Panama Trip Said to Have  
Convinced Him of Value  
of First-Hand Informa-  
tion on Current Issues**

**Congress May Interfere**

**Allied March Into Germany  
Complicates Question of  
U. S. Peace Declaration**

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 10.—President Harding is planning to visit Alaska this summer, provided Congress completes its extraordinary session before the end of July. It is understood to be the intention of the Chief Executive to visit the northern territory in company with Mrs. Harding, Secretary of the Interior Fall and one or two other congenial companions, sailing from Seattle aboard a battleship.

To make this trip possible, however, it would be necessary for Congress to railroad its way through to adjournment in much quicker time than most leaders of the two houses believe is possible. Senators Smoot and Underwood, for example, who are normally optimistic about early adjournments, predicted today that the extra session would last almost until time for the regular session to convene.

President Harding is understood to lean to the view, based on his own experience as a member of the Senate, that little real legislative work is accomplished during the excessively hot weather in Washington. It is said to be his intention to endeavor to persuade the leaders of both houses to bring about adjournment before the end of July. If this cannot be done a summer recess is possible, although the urgent need for stabilizing tariff and revenue bills might interfere with any such program.

**Values First-Hand Information**  
The Alaska trip found favor with the President after his trip to Panama and the Canal Zone had brought home to him the vital necessity of intelligent handling of first-hand information about the problems of these outlying possessions.

The Alaskan idea has been mentioned to Republican National Committeeman McBride, of Juneau, and he is strongly in favor of it, believing that if President Harding visits this little understood region a development will follow that will rival the gold rush that came near the end of the last century.

The President is anxious for Congress to begin its extra session at the date to-day with Speaker Gillette and Representative Fordney, who agreed that it should be called neither earlier nor later than April 4.

Between now and the date the extra session convenes President Harding must prepare his message to Congress which he now plans to deliver in person, as was the custom of Mr. Wilson. The President is hardly eager to begin writing that message. From the time he delivered his speech of acceptance to the end of the campaign he declared in his public utterances an intention to bring about peace with Germany by declaration. Now when he is within less than a month of calling Congress into session the Allies have begun another march into Germany.

There is one phase of Mr. Harding's message to Congress upon which he is understood to have made up his mind. That relates to the care of American soldiers entitled to government relief of one form or another. Galbraith's Ideas Approved  
Colonel F. W. Galbraith, head of the American Legion, called on President Harding today to urge him to do all in his power to have all forms of soldier relief brought under one head, so that a man who was entitled to compensation, hospital treatment and vocational education could arrange for all three through a single transaction. Colonel Galbraith found the President completely sympathetic with this plan and also with his idea that the government should go after the soldiers who are entitled to relief instead of waiting for the cases of needy men to work their way through channels clogged with red tape.

The President had another conference on this subject during the day with Representative Sweet, of Iowa, and also with his idea that the government should go after the soldiers who are entitled to relief instead of waiting for the cases of needy men to work their way through channels clogged with red tape.

The Hardings had their first really formal White House function this afternoon, when they received the diplomatic corps, clad in brilliant uniforms, in the East Room. The new Chinese Minister, Dr. Alfred Sze, wearing numerous decorations and a sword with jewel-encrusted hilt, made two calls, presenting his credentials early in the afternoon and then returning later with his colleagues.

Ambassador Jusserand in a brief speech extended the felicitations of himself and his colleagues to President Harding, who replied with expressions of mutual good will.

**Paid Own Way, Says Baruch**  
Bernard M. Baruch, in a statement issued yesterday regarding the report from Washington that audit of peace conference disbursements showed that he had received \$50,000 for expenses, said that he personally had not received government money for as much as a glass of water.

"I paid all my expenses to Paris to attend the peace conference," said Mr. Baruch.

"I paid my own steamship fare to and from Paris, paid for my own meals, and even kept my own automobile at my own expense instead of using the government machine that was available."

Alex Legg, C. H. McDowell and some others also paid their own expenses. "Of the \$150,000 mentioned as allotted to my department, about \$24,000 was used in payment for the work of experts. A complete accounting of the funds was made and is now in the hands of the Senate."

**France Asks  
U. S. Support  
Modified Pact**

(Continued from page one)  
meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva during the coming summer, and later to make a canvas of sentiment in all the European capitals. If that is done it is expected that at the same time the President will be asked to lay on the table whatever information they have as to the attitude of their governments, and that out of the whole inquiry a series of formal negotiations eventually may be evolved.

Some of the highest officials of the Administration believe it still is too early to forecast toward what objective these negotiations might point—whether they would contemplate modification of the present league to make it acceptable or the establishment of an entirely new international structure for peace. It is understood that they would be taken with a confidence in the interchange of opinion would solve that question satisfactorily.

Mr. Harding's consideration of men available for important diplomatic European posts is said naturally to be influenced by his policy toward the League of Nations and other momentous questions pending between the United States and the Allied governments. For this reason he is expected to use the greatest care in selecting representatives to such capitals as London, Paris and Rome.

**Military Rout  
Irish in Fight  
Near Mallow**

**Three Rebels Are Killed and  
Two Wounded; Capture  
of a Quantity of Arms  
and Ammunition Claimed**

**Foes of Sinn Fein Slain**

**Bodies Found Labeled 'Spy'  
and 'Tried, Convicted and  
Executed by Republicans'**

DUBLIN, March 10.—Dublin Castle announces that an armed body of rebels was surprised by the military at dawn today near Mallow. In the fight which resulted three of the rebels were killed and two were wounded. The wounded men escaped. A quantity of arms and ammunition was captured. The military has no casualties.

Notices establishing the "Curfew for Crown Forces" were posted in a number of places, throughout Dublin on Tuesday night. These notices, which were signed "Irish Republican Army," gave warning that any soldiers or policemen seen on the streets after 10 o'clock in the evening were liable to be shot.

BELFAST, March 10.—Four men who had incurred the displeasure of the Sinn Fein were killed near here Tuesday night. The bodies of James Maher and Patrick O'Mara, former soldiers and both residents of the town of Thurles, were found in a field. Maher's body was labeled "Spy." It is said they were accused of giving information to the police.

The bodies of two other men were found in a country lane at Augnacloy, and on their breasts were cards inscribed with the words: "Tried, convicted and executed by the Irish Republican Army." One was identified as Francis McPhillips, who was taken from his bed early yesterday morning by six armed men. The identity of the other slain man is unknown.

A party of armed and disguised men today at Thurles shot and killed Laurence Hickey, a Republican, and William Loughnane, a Sinn Fein. It is presumed the men were shot in reprisal for the killings of James Maher and Patrick O'Mara, former soldiers, near Thurles Tuesday night. Several houses in Thurles were raided, but their occupants escaped.

J. J. O'Kelly, Sinn Fein member of the British Parliament and editor of The Catholic Bulletin, has been arrested. He makes the twenty-fifth member of the Irish Parliament now in custody. A youth was tied to a gate in the town of Keady Tuesday night by two masked men, who fastened a placard to his clothing reading: "Too young to be shot. Beware. Keep your mouth shut."

Police at Carrick-on-Shannon have arrested Alexander McEneaney, a member of the Sinn Fein parliament, and Michael McLoughlin, a prominent Sinn Feiner.

**State Tax Department  
Bill Is Passed in Senate**

From a Staff Correspondent  
ALBANY, March 10.—The Davenport bill, creating the State Tax Department, carrying out some of Governor Miller's ideas on retrenchment and economy, passed the Senate today without a dissenting voice.

The bill does not strip the Comptroller's office of all the functions, as recommended by the Governor. The compromise was effected to placate the friends of Comptroller James A. Wendell.

The bill leaves the following functions of taxation with the State Comptroller: The stock transfer bureau, the licensing of private detective agencies and certain corporations, the administration and collection of the district tax and the tax for rounding out school teachers' salaries.

The office of John J. Lyons, Secretary of State, was deprived of all the patronage connected with the licensing of motor vehicles and operators. Speculation is rife as to what disposition will be made of the numerous highly paid tax appraisers, whose offices are transferred from the Comptroller's office to the new department. These jobs are held almost entirely by district leaders in New York City.

The Senate advanced the three Miller-Gage dry enforcement bills. Minority Leader Walker made a feeble effort to prevent this move.

**OVERHEAD**  
A rough fireplace of brick built directly in the road—that means a restaurant to millions of Orientals.

A clean and attractive dining room equipped with every modern convenience—that means CHILDS to millions of Occidentals.

The one has no overhead expense; the other has considerable, and it is all for the comfort and enjoyment of the great American public.

**Welch's**  
THE NATIONAL DRINK

WELCH'S is a pure fruit juice—not a medicine to be taken with the spoonful, nor a flavored beverage to be drunk by the gobletful.

Drink a small glass of Welch's once or twice a day. With its delicious fresh grape taste it combines health-giving qualities.

Welch's is sold by grocers, druggists and confectioners; quarts, 95c; pints, 50c; juniors, 18c.

WELCH'S—Westfield, New York

## Military Rout Irish in Fight Near Mallow

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